## Survey No. p3631 Magi No.

## Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

DOE \_\_yes \_\_no

1. Nam	<b>e</b> (indicate pr	eferred name)		
historic ${\mathbb T}$	homas Brook Hou	se		
and/or common				
2. Loca	tion			
street & number	2412 Huron S	t. (Hull's Addi	tion- Mt. Winan <u>s)</u>	not for publication
city, town	Baltimore, M	aryland vicinity of	congressional district	Harris Santa
state	aryland	county	Baltimore City	
3. Clas	sification			
Category  district building(s)X structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered not applicable	Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	rty (give names a	nd mailing addresses	of <u>all</u> owners)
name T	homas Brook			
street & number	2412 Huron St	•	telephone no	.:
city, town	altimore	state	and zip code Maryl	and 21230
5. Loca	ition of Leg	al Description	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	strict Court Hous	se	liber
street & number	Land Records	Room		folio
city, town	altimore, Maryl	and	state	
6. Repr	esentation	in Existing	Historical Surve	ys
title				
date			federal state	county loc
depository for su	rvey records			
city, town			state	

## 7. Description

Survey No. R3631

Condition  X excellent	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered k altered	Check oneX original site		
good fair			moved	date of m	ove

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

P3631 2412 Furon Hullsville Thomas Brook C. 1875-78

The Brook House is a two storey, flat roofed structure three bays wide. It resembles a row house which has been detached and is finished with rock faced novelty siding. The house is located in the historically black community of Mt. Winans. This section of Mt. Winans has been identified as Hullsville by the older black community.

The house is located on a block which is bounded by Hollins Ferry Road on the north, Huron street to the east, Harmon Road on the south and Ridgeley Ave. on the west. The lot is located within Hull's Addition in an urbanized area about seven miles south west of Baltimore's Inner Harbor area. The lot are organized in a typical grid pattern with the exception of their having long, rectangular plat lines. Hullsville is a community which is bounded by Hollins Ferry Road on the north and east, and the B&O Railroad on the south and west. The topography of the community indicates very minor variations in elevation although the general slope is towards the north east, Inner Harbor waterways. Vegetation is very sparse, only a few trees exist in the area and hedges have been generally unattended and are overgrown on the few sites where they had been planted.

The Brook House has a low foundation and is entered via from a flight of concrete steps that are located close to the sidewalk. The windows are double hung with simple trim and four lights on each pane. Two internal chimneys are located on the southern elevation. It is one of the few houses of this type in the community that has windows on the side elevation. The exterior of the house is relatively nondescript and is currently finished in stucco and novelty brick siding. Conceptually, It is a vernacular derivative of working class housing in the Baltimore area and is one of the oldest houses in the community. This form is adaptable to the urban lot and is consistent with the early building styles in the town.

8. Sig	nificance		Survey No. B363	1
prehistor 1400–149 1500–159 1600–169 1700–179 X 1800–189	Areas of Significance—Claric archeology-prehistoric 99 archeology-historic 99 agriculture 99 architecture 99 art 99 commerce 99 communications	community planning conservation	law literature military music t philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation
Specific dat	tes c. 1375-78	Builder/Architect U	nknown	
Ар	plicable Criteria:A and/or plicable Exception:A evel of Significance:	A _B _C _D		
	th a summary paragraph o			history and

None available.

10. Geographical	Data			
Acreage of nominated property  Quadrangle name  UTM References do NOT complete	e.	s	Quadrangle	e scale
Zone Easting Northing	ТП	B	sting	Northing
C		P		
Verbal boundary description and ju 2412 Huron Street ( par Also known as Hulls' Ad	cel)	ltimore Cit	у	
List all states and counties for pro state		ng state or count	y boundaries	code
state		ounty		code
11. Form Prepare	d By			o,
name/title Barbara Collins	Turner			
organization Morgan State Un	iversity	date	January	1983
street & number Center for Eu	ilt Environm	ent Studies	one 444-	3225
city or town Baltimore, M	aryland	21239 state		

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

Shaw House 21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438

## 8. Statement of Significance

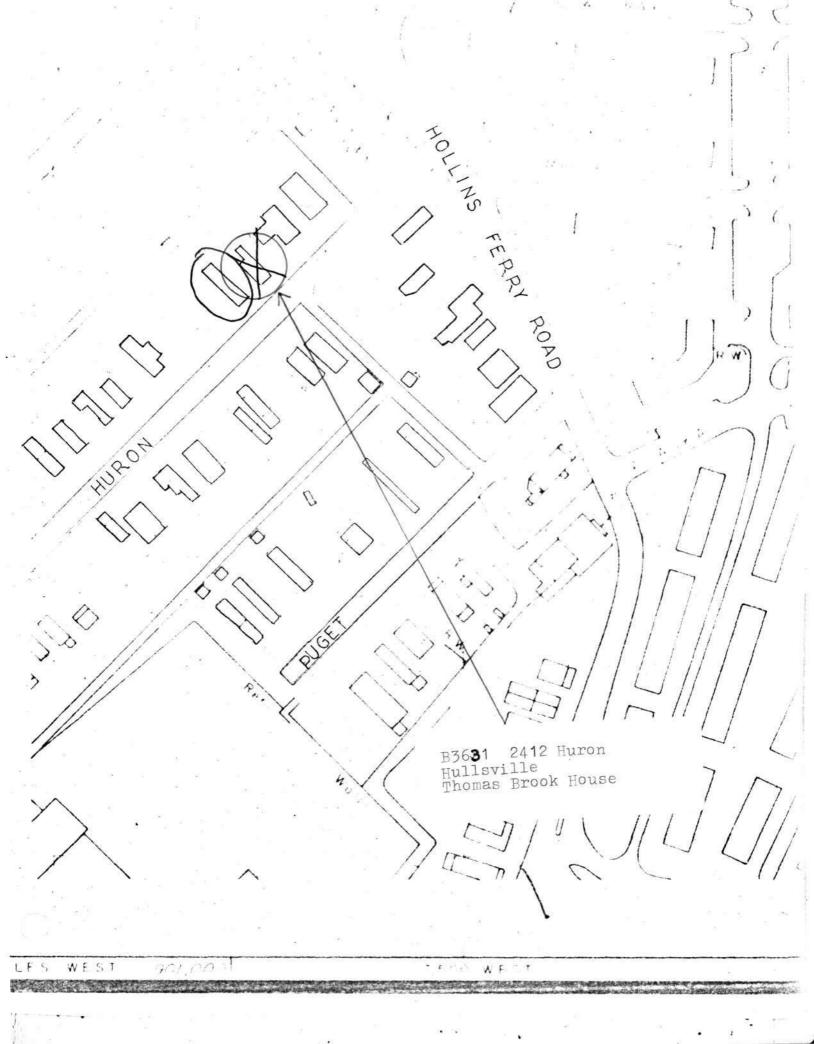
It is not uncommon for groups of people who share ethnic identities to form urban or rural settlements where the architecture, folklore, and other aspects of material culture were actively pursued and transmitted within the community. In spite of the peculiar aspects of the black American's trek from slavery to freedom, black people also responded to the struggle for existence by forming communities and settlements consciously. What is needed is an evaluation of what is known about sites that are significantly related to black history. This evaluation requires expanding upon the historic sites inventory which is currently available and providing documentation of spatial relationships, functional characteristics, structural requirements, and modifications. Ideally, the findings here would be most significant where we identify spaces that were occupied by slaves, free blacks, influential black leaders, professionals, working class, and poor blacks within a relevant comparative framework.

The black town was formally conceived as accommunity following Emancipation and dotted the American landscape from c. 1870 through the 1930's. These were usually formal communities located along an urban access route. The urban enclave, on the other hand, is a black settlement which typically categorizes the early communities that are historically black in urbanized areas. It is probably the most pervasive form of community in cities and its remnants are extant throughout the United States. Usually, a patriarchal community was formed around a colored school or church, and houses were built by the families who purchased lots from the patriarch. As cities grew, these communities became annexed by the city and formed the basic black district in the older areas. The grid plan is the form determinant although a spatial analysis of the relationship between spaces and nodal axis points which qualify spatial hierarchies is desperately needed.

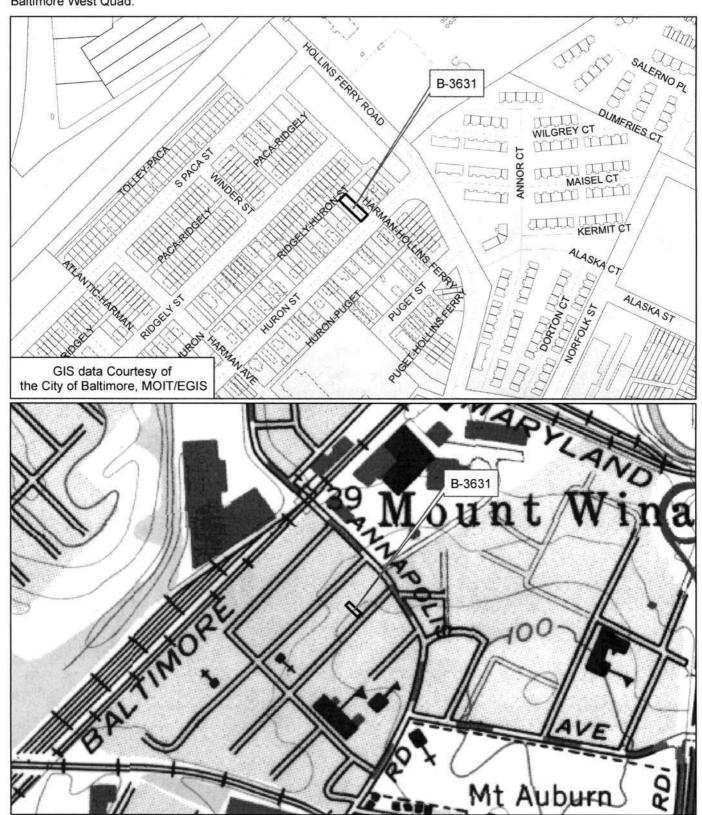
Hullsville, (Ft. Winans) was settled in 1853 with the construction of the Sharp Street Memorial African Methodist Chapel. The community was established by 1878 where home building, roads and service institutions were defining the community. Most of the heads of households were independent artisans, semi-skilled laborers, and craftsmen. The conception of the community was defined by its racial homogeniety and the independent economic status of the men.

A modified grid plan was developed by the community although this system may have been a response to a conception of formality rather that a consciously designed program. This community is defined by exceptionally wide streets, their axis being determined by natural contours of the land rather than a formal idealized plan. The form of the dominant house type in the early houses is vernacular, a detached row house probably reminiscent of the city image that the founding residents maintained.

Our problem is to determine what relationship the various patterns of settlement formation in black communities had to conceptions of space, time, and good design when these elements were in control of the builder. We need to support the preservation of these districts in order to contribute to urban design theory knowledge of the ways in which race, class, and space are integrally related.



B-3631 Thomas Brook House 2412 Huron Street Block 7473 Lot 012 Baltimore City Baltimore West Quad.





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B3631 Brook House General View Fern Eisner, photo 6/82